



CANADA

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## PROGRAMME FOR PRINCESS

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker has announced that Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret has graciously approved an outline itinerary for a 15-day trip across the country following her stay in British Columbia, during the centennial celebrations in that province. Programme details now are being worked out with provincial and municipal authorities.

"I am naturally delighted, and I am sure that all Canadians share my pleasure, that Her Royal Highness is able to come to Canada this summer" Mr. Diefenbaker said. "I know it would be the desire of all provinces to have the opportunity of extending a warmly affectionate and enthusiastic welcome, however the distances involved and the length of the visit have placed strict limitations upon what could be done".

Among the considerations governing the planning of the itinerary have been the desire to reduce the number of formal and ceremonial events to a minimum so that the programme schedule would not become too heavy, and the thought that Her Royal Highness should have a general glimpse of Canada both urban and rural at work and play in the summer.

After her stay in British Columbia from July 12 to 26, The Princess Margaret will pay a brief visit to the national capital and have about the same amount of time in three major areas -- the West (July 26 to July 30), the central provinces (July 31 to August 5, in-

cluding two days in Ottawa) and the Atlantic region (August 6 to August 10).

Among the places to be visited will be the Banff and Prince Albert National Parks, the cities of Calgary, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax.

### TO ATTEND FESTIVAL

The Princess Margaret will visit the Stratford Festival to attend a command performance of "The Winter's Tale" on the evening of July 31.

A special command jazz concert will be presented for the Royal Party in the Festival Theatre by Duke Ellington and his orchestra the same afternoon. It is reported that Mr. Ellington will write a new composition for the concert to mark the important occasion.

Her Royal Highness' visit to Stratford will be very brief. According to Festival officials, the Princess will arrive the morning of July 31 and leave directly after the evening performance.

All public sale of tickets for these command performances has been suspended until the Hospitality Committee of the Canadian Government has completed its arrangements for the Royal Party. A more detailed announcement of the Princess' activities at Stratford will be announced by Festival officials in mid-May.



### TARS DOWN UNDER

Easter week in Australia, the outstanding hospitality of Australians to naval personnel of a sister member of the Commonwealth and a personal farewell salute from the Governor General of Australia, His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Slim, are happy memories for the ship's company of HMCS Ontario.

The Ontario's Australian call was made at Sydney in the course of a 10-week training cruise to the South Pacific with 50 senior term cadets of HMCS Venture, the junior officer training establishment at Esquimalt, B.C.

There was something for everybody during the Sydney visit. Organized activities included luncheons, receptions, tours, radio interviews, TV appearances, dances and sports. There were even a wedding and a baptism on board for ex-Canadians now living in Australia.

On the Ontario's arrival, April 1, the commanding officer, Captain J.C. Littler, made formal calls on the Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, the Governor of New South Wales, the Governor General and the Premier of New South Wales. That night, a reception was held on board with 200 guests attending, including Sir Owen Dixon, president of the Australian-Canadian Association, who journeyed from Melbourne for the occasion.

On the second night, the Premier of New South Wales held a reception for the Ontario, followed by an informal dance sponsored by the Victoria League. In addition, a luncheon was held on board by Captain Littler for leading Sydney citizens, and the Canadian High Commissioner held a dinner in Captain Littler's honor at the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.

Free public transportation was made available to all the Canadian service personnel in uniform during the week of their stay. Most theatres and the Royal Easter Show, largest agricultural exhibition in the world, also were free to the visitors.

A 100-mile tour of Katoomba in the Blue Mountains for 100 of the Ontario's men was sponsored by the New South Wales Government. Daily tours of Sydney in private cars were provided. The Royal Australian Navy also arranged entertainment for both officers and

### POLYMER PROSPERS

Mr. Howard Green, Acting Minister of Defence Production, has disclosed that Polymer Corporation Limited earned a net income of \$6,823,000 in 1957 from its synthetic rubber plant in Sarnia, Ontario. Polymer's operations were at a high level with sales and other income reaching \$74,615,000, an increase of 4 per cent over 1956.

Capital expenditures of \$6,598,000 in 1957 provided additional rubber producing capacity, including a new latex plant designed for a

men, and two informal parties were held by the diplomatic debutantes and the Red Cross Society.

There was considerable activity on board the cruiser as well. Children and parents of the Australian-Canadian League from Sydney toured the ship and Chaplain Horatio Todd, of Ottawa and Victoria, the ship's Protestant chaplain, performed a wedding and a baptism on board for former Canadians now living in Australia.

The Venture cadets spent a busy round of activity during the visit, and over the Easter weekend the majority were guests in Australian homes. Fifteen spent the weekend at Palm Beach Surf Club. Other activities included tours of the city and a visit to the Blue Mountains.

For the young members of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps in the Ontario a full week of entertainment was arranged by the Sydney Branch of the Navy League of Australia. One afternoon the cadets were driven down the coast to Woolgang where they visited the local sea cadet corps. Other activities included a boat trip around Sydney harbor, films of Australia and a visit to a koala bear sanctuary. On Easter Sunday all sea cadets were entertained in the homes of Australian sea cadets.

In the field of sports, the Ontario's athletes were active, though not too successful.

The results were: Soccer - Ontario 1, Royal Australian Navy 2; Basketball - Ontario 21, Sydney YMCA 62; Golf - Ontario lost by a 40-point margin to the RAN; Tennis - Ontario lost to HMAS Sydney; Rugger - Venture cadets and staff 6, RAN 8.

The final notable event for the Ontario occurred on her departure when an unprecedented honor was paid the ship by Field Marshal Slim. Attired in full dress uniform, His Excellency took up position on the pier of his Sydney residence, Admiralty House, so that the Canadian cruiser was able to pay the appropriate respects as she sailed past.

The last sight of Sir William was of him waving his field marshal's baton in farewell.

complete range of products. A \$7,000,000 programme was in progress at the year-end for further production growth, expanded research and development facilities, and maintenance of operating efficiencies and product quality.

New records in production and sales were achieved in 1957, despite some falling off in Canadian rubber consumption during the second half of the year. A strong feature was the continued increase in overseas sales, sustaining Polymer's position as an important Canadian exporter.



## CITY OF LLOYDMINSTER (SASK. - ALTA.)

Lloydminster became one of the most unique spots in the Prairie Provinces Jan. 1, 1958 when it was granted city status, for not only did Lloydminster become a city of Saskatchewan but also a city of Alberta. Reason for the unusual event, the "Saskatchewan News" reports, is the fact that Lloydminster lies exactly on the 4th Meridian, the dividing line between Saskatchewan and Alberta. Not often does a town need a special complementary Order in Council from two legislatures in order to become a city -- but then again it is not often that many cities have a beginning like Lloydminster.

British colonists were the first to settle the area in 1903 and their leader, the Reverend G. F. Lloyd, established a "minster" or mother church and subsequently other churches in the surrounding district. When the town was later given a name, he was honoured by joining his name "Lloyd" to that of "Mother Church" to give the town its name of Lloydminster.

The hamlet of Lloydminster was located astride the 4th meridian in the North West Territories. Consequently, when the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created with the fourth meridian as the eastern boundary of Alberta, the budding townsite was partly in Saskatchewan and partly in Alberta.

### TWO COMMUNITIES

This condition created much municipal confusion. There were set up two separate councils, two fire brigades, in fact two of every administrative function which created a certain amount of good-natured rivalry. This situation persisted until 1930 when the town of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan and the village of Lloydminster, Alberta were amalgamated as the Town of Lloydminster by Orders in Council of both provinces. Harold Huxley became the first mayor of the combined community.

From 1946 onwards Lloydminster showed steady progress in population. The year 1946 showed the town with a population of slightly less than 2,000. By 1948, this had increased to 3,482 and 1952 showed a population of 4,500. Today the city boasts a population of 5,387, with every indication of continuing steady growth.

Oil and gas in abundance... flourishing industries... and a prosperous agricultural background make Lloydminster a pivot of business activity in the northwest corner of Saskatchewan.

The Lloydminster Agricultural Society, organized in 1907, is one of the most successful and progressive in the west and has been a big factor in building up Lloydminster's prestige as a great agricultural area in Western Canada.

## AGRICULTURAL AREA

The chocolate loam land on which the farmers raise their crops is estimated to be worth \$25 per acre. The long term average grain yield is: wheat, 25 bushels to the acre; oats, 60 bushels and barley 40 bushels. There are an estimated 10,000 cattle in the district among which are several purebred herds. An estimated 10,000 pigs are raised each year; approximately 400 sheep and 2,000 dairy cattle are also in the community.

The citizens too have always exemplified those attributes that at the outset made the colony famous... tenacity, and a flair for turning liabilities into assets.

When a million dollar fire ravished their business section in 1929, they cleared away debris then set to work with a will to build again, bigger and better than before.

Although gas had been discovered in 1926 and some oil in the area during the same year, it was the discovery of oil in Sparky Number One well, four miles west of the town in 1943 that put Lloydminster on Canada's oil map.

Today Lloydminster is recognized as the geographical and refining centre of Canada's largest black oil field. The field extends from Kitscoty, 16 miles west to Maidstone, 30 miles east, and from a point eight miles north of Lloydminster to Marsden 30 miles south. Main production comes from a crescent-shaped area reaching from Blackfoot, eight miles west through Lloydminster and south 16 miles to Lone Rock.

### HEAVY OIL PRODUCER

The discovery of oil in commercial quantities was a multi-million-dollar windfall for the city. Canada's "Black Oil Capital" produced in excess of three million barrels of oil in 1953. Oil in commercial quantities made possible the establishment of refineries to produce fuel oils, domestic furnace and Bunker C, asphalt, road oils and some diesel fuel and gasoline. The refinery built in 1938 by R. L. Shaw and associates and now operated by Excelsior Refineries has a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day, Husky Refineries has a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

Following the discovery and refining of crude oil, new industries came to Lloydminster -- asphalt companies, companies to manufacture caulking compounds and wood preservatives, machine shops, as well as concrete block and pipe and welding companies. In addition to these, Lloydminster has seven wholesale houses and claims the biggest co-operative store in Canada. Two elevators, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and Searle have a combined capacity of 70,000 bushels.



There are two hotels, six restaurants and cafés, Alberta and Saskatchewan liquor stores and Alberta telephone system and four banks.

Lloydminster's municipal hospital system was organized in 1906. The present hospital built in 1917 has been enlarged to provide for its present 40 bed capacity. The town has six doctors, three dentists and four lawyers.

Lloydminster has always been school conscious. Its pride in its two public schools, high school and business school is justified. For education purposes the schools are under the jurisdiction of the Province of Saskatchewan, but for the purpose of grants, each province contributes on a basis of student attendance.

Two movie theatres, plus a drive-in theatre provide entertainment and two covered rinks take care of winter sports such as skating, hockey and curling.

About 90 per cent of the homes in Lloydminster are owner-occupied.

There is a small fresh water lake twelve miles north of the city on an all-weather highway. At this lake are several privately owned cabins as well as cabins built to rent. A dance pavilion, refreshment booth, picnic grounds and baseball diamonds are located on the lake's shores. Good fishing can be found in lakes within 40 miles of Lloydminster.

### WEST INDIAN DANCERS

The famous West Indian dance company of Beryl McBurnie's Little Carib Theatre will appear at the Stratford Festival this summer. The announcement was made jointly by Mr. Guy Smith, Commissioner for Canada in Port of Spain, and by the Stratford office of the Festival.

At the moment, the dance company are deep in rehearsals for the West Indies Festival of Arts, taking place in Trinidad to celebrate the opening of the first Federal Parliament of the West Indies.

Although Miss McBurnie herself has appeared in many countries of North and South America, as well as Europe, this will be the first time her company has appeared abroad. Famous for their interpretation of dances native to the races of Trinidad, the Little Carib company will bring to Stratford their authoritative versions of the Shango, Bongo and many other African, East Indian and local interpretive dances.

When making the announcement from the stage of the Royal Theatre in Port of Spain, where a special invitational screening of The Stratford Adventure was being held, Mr. Guy Smith, the Commissioner for Canada said: "The appearance of Miss McBurnie's company at the Stratford Festival cannot fail to cement further the ties of friendship that have so long existed between our two countries."

Lloydminster is governed by a mayor elected for a term of two years and six councillors, three elected each year for a two year term.

The city has a well organized volunteer fire department having twenty-four members, including a Chief and Deputy Chief who are paid by the hour while fighting fires.

Three phase cycle power is supplied under a 20 year franchise by the Canadian Utilities Limited from their steam electric plant at Vermilion. To ensure continuous service Canadian Utilities maintains connections with the system of other power companies.

Water is obtained from four wells approximately 175 feet deep. Two of these wells are standbys. One well has a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 150,000 gals. per 24 hours. The smaller well has a plunger pump with a capacity of 14,000 gals. per 24 hours. The large pump delivers into an 83,400-gallon elevated storage tank, while the smaller well discharges into a 20,000-gallon reservoir.

Gas is supplied under a 20 year franchise by the Lloydminster Gas Company from local wells. The heat value of this gas is 960 BTU's per cubic foot at sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

With the excellent services available, the wealth of natural resources and the strong community spirit of Lloydminster citizens, the new city looks forward with confidence to continued growth and prosperity.

The group of approximately 30 dancers will appear at the Avon Theatre in Stratford from July 15 to 19. Tom Patterson is currently in Trinidad on a Canada Council grant to advise on the organization of the West Indies Festival of Arts.

### NATO FELLOWSHIP

The Department of External Affairs has announced that Dr. Raymond Klibansky, Professor of Philosophy at McGill University and Visiting Professor of Philosophy and History at the University of Montreal, has been awarded a fellowship by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Dr. Klibansky will prepare a study on "The Social and Political Philosophy of the West: Its Basic Tenets".

Dr. Klibansky was awarded the fellowship with nine other successful candidates from various NATO countries, selected by an international committee which met at NATO Headquarters in Paris on March 21 under the chairmanship of Ambassador L. D. Wilgress, Permanent Representative of Canada to NATO. The purpose of the fellowship programme instituted in October 1955 is to promote study and research on problems in the fields of history, politics, constitutions, law, society, culture, languages, economics, science and strategy, and the common tradition and historical experiences of the North Atlantic area, its present needs and future development.



PROSPECTS FOR SUMMIT MEETING

An indication of Canadian thinking on the question of a summit meeting was given April 20, 1958, by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in a broadcast over the CBC radio network.

Mr. Smith said, in part: "Canada's general approach to the concept of a summit conference has been developed in concert with our NATO allies. At the conclusion of the meeting of heads of government held in Paris last December, it was stated that 'We are always ready to settle international problems by negotiation taking into account the legitimate interests of all...and we seek an end to world tension'. In particular, we again stressed our willingness 'to examine any proposal, from whatever source, for general or partial disarmament'. This is perhaps the key question in any negotiations with the Soviet Union. Canadian representatives shared in many months of negotiations on this issue with the Russians and helped to prepare a comprehensive set of proposals which unfortunately the Soviet Union rejected in the United Nations.

"Against this background, the tentative suggestion for a summit meeting put forward by the Russians in December and expanded in mid-January was and continues to be under consideration. The Prime Minister, in his reply to Mr. Bulganin's letter, emphasized that the value of such a meeting would depend on the expectation of beneficial results, and that accordingly it should be carefully prepared. He told Mr. Bulganin, and I quote -

'I am sure that you will agree that a meeting of this kind which did not lead to positive agreement on at least some of the basic issues with which we are confronted might result in a public reaction more likely to heighten than lessen world tension. In order not to disappoint public opinion in our respective countries, we must, therefore, I submit, make sure that such a meeting be prepared in advance with the utmost care'.

"Following consultation, the NATO governments placed great emphasis on this need for careful preparations in order to provide a framework for fruitful discussions at the summit. The Soviet Union, however, repeatedly insisted that preliminary talks to determine the nature and scope of the meeting were unnecessary and that such matters could be dealt with at the meeting itself. This Soviet unwillingness to agree to adequate preparation - the pick and shovel work of diplomacy - made it difficult to determine exactly what the U.S.S.R. had in mind. Moreover, the successive waves of letters emanating from Moscow and proposing agenda items in the form of preconceived Soviet solutions did not create the proper kind of climate in which conference preliminaries could be worked out.

"In these circumstances, what seemed to be required was a new initiative from NATO that would be both flexible and forthcoming. It was desirable to try to remove the question of a summit meeting from the arena of world propaganda. We in the West considered it necessary to ascertain whether the U.S.S.R. is genuinely prepared to participate in a meeting designed to achieve some definite results. We decided that this would best be achieved by narrowing down through private diplomatic discussions with the Russians the arena in which we might reasonably expect to make headway in eliminating East-West differences.

"This important problem was discussed in NATO late last month. On March 31, it was agreed that the United States, United Kingdom and French Ambassadors in Moscow should deliver a Western statement on the summit meeting to the Soviet Union. In this statement, the members of the Alliance referred to the necessity of making 'a serious attempt to reach agreement on the main problems affecting the attainment of peace and stability in the world' and pointed to the desirability of a summit meeting 'if it would provide opportunity for conducting serious discussions on major problems and would be an effective means of reaching agreement on significant subjects'. At the same time, the statement called for preparatory work on the summit meeting to begin through diplomatic exchanges in Moscow in the second half of April leading to a meeting between foreign ministers. The main purpose of this preparatory work should, it was pointed out, be to examine the major questions at issue and so draw up a suitable agenda.

"The Russian reply of April 11 was disappointing in that it still insisted that preparations should be confined largely to procedural arrangements and contended that a summit meeting should be held whether or not preparatory work gave promise of success. Nevertheless, in a spirit of accommodation, the Western powers, with the approval of NATO, decided that the qualified Soviet acceptance of diplomatic discussions should be followed up. They have told the Russians that differences on preparation should be the first subject of the diplomatic talks, and that opposing positions on major issues must be examined to determine whether possibilities of agreement exist. The results of this examination must be satisfactory before a worthwhile summit meeting can be held. The present talks in Moscow should demonstrate whether the Soviet Union wants an effective conference or is chiefly interested in propaganda gains. And I may add in this regard that the recent Soviet accusations against the United States are hardly encouraging.

"In the event that agreement can subsequently be reached on satisfactory preparatory work, the selection of the agenda will still



not be an easy task. A number of items, most of them dealing with various aspects of disarmament, have already been suggested in the correspondence between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the West. The gap between the proposals made by either side is considerable and unfortunately there has been a tendency, as I mentioned earlier, for some of the agenda items to be submitted in the form of prejudged proposals. If we are to approach the summit with an open mind and a desire to reach agreement we will have to settle on objectively formulated topics. I believe that agreement on this delicate question will be facilitated if the diplomatic negotiations consider the agenda in somewhat more general terms. Such broad subjects as disarmament or European security could surely first be accepted, and then the range of sub-topics under these headings, which both sides could agree to discuss, could be explored.

"I conclude with a word of caution. A summit meeting will not, I feel sure, produce any magic solution for all the problems that beset our troubled world, but I believe that a start can be made in decreasing tension and settling some problems or at the very minimum in setting up the machinery for their active and positive consideration. You will recall that on the initiative of the West we had one of these summit meetings in 1955 when the leaders of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union met in Geneva. Although this meeting did not produce all the concrete results some of us hoped it would, it was by no means entirely barren. We must now continue from where Geneva left off. This may well mean that we should hold a series of meetings at various levels. Indeed, it is my view that we would be well advised not to entertain too great expectations for any single meeting. Rather, we should look into the future and envisage gradual progress through a number of meetings. With advantage we might also provide for the systematic maintenance of consultation between meetings in order that unsolved issues could be kept under continuous review. As the Greek historian Plutarch once wrote, 'Perseverance is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little'."

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### VISIT ANNOUNCED

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that President Heuss of Germany has accepted an invitation from the Government of Canada to visit Canada this spring. The Canadian Government warmly welcomes the visit of President Heuss, which will be the first occasion on

which a Head of State of his country has come to Canada. President Heuss will be accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, and by members of his suite.

The official visit of the President to the Capital will begin with his arrival in Ottawa on June 1 and end with his departure for Washington on June 4. During his stay in Ottawa President Heuss will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor General at Government House.

Before starting his official visit to the Capital, President Heuss and his party will spend three days making an informal tour of parts of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

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### WILL VISIT CANADA

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, has accepted an invitation to visit Canada next July.

Dr. Nkrumah's visit will take place immediately before his visit to the United States and will be of three or four days duration.

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### PASSENGER CAR SALES

Rising over a year earlier for the first time since September last, total sales of new passenger cars increased almost 3 per cent in February to 27,351 units from 26,579 a year earlier. The increase in volume of sales was accompanied by an advance of slightly more than 2 per cent in retail value to \$79,956,000 from \$78,314,000. Sales gains in February were posted for all provinces except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

Sales of commercial vehicles continued substantially below year-earlier levels in February when 4,171 units were retailed for \$14,672,000 versus 5,763 valued at \$20,638,000. Decreases in numbers sold were common to all provinces except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan.

February's sales of British and European-made passenger vehicles (included in total sales) rose sharply to 4,758 units valued at \$9,070,000 from 2,156 valued at \$4,084,000. Commercial vehicle sales increased to 340 units from 320 and the value to \$711,000 from \$685,000.

Financing of sales of new motor vehicles (passenger and commercial) dropped in February to 10,797 units from 12,330 and the financed value to \$25,271,000 from \$29,322,000. For used vehicles, financed sales fell to 24,249 units from 25,912 and the financed value to \$24,838,000 from \$24,981,000.